

LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.
Bate tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term;
nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children,
and three servants or lodgers. *Granville's Bill.*
Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with
multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*
The gentlewoman begged me to sleep; for that a lodger
she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N^o. 83.*
Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the
fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence
halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-
four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbutnot.*
2. One that resides in any place.
Look in that breast, most dirty dear;
Says, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.
I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to
another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*
At night he came
To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*
He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of
his friend. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 155.*
Wits take lodgings in the fount of Bow. *Pope.*
2. Place of residence.
Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the lodging of delight,
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly sight. *Spenser.*
3. Harbour; covert.
The hounds were uncoupled; and the flag thought it bet-
ter to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender
fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to sleep on.
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding
us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*
2. The highest floor.
To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the loft,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. Rooms on high.
Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder.
A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.
They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak
loftily. *Psal. lxxii. 8.*
2. Proudly; haughtily.
With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
By a logic that left no man any thing which he might call
his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one
man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.
Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.
Three poets in three distant ages born;
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*
2. Pride; haughtiness.
Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their tem-
per, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.
See lofty Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*
2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.
He knew
Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty.
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly fervant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Stimmer*
derives it from *loggan*, Saxon; to lie; *Janus* from *logos*,
Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true ori-
ginal.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

1. Would the lightning had
Burnt up those logs that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*
The worms with many feet are bred under logs of timber,
and many times in gardens, where no logs are. *Bacon.*
Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

LOG

And hollow'd fast a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

1. The log in secret lock'd.
The highest name
2. An Hebrew measure; which held a quarter of a cab, and
consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Ar-
butnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of
the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabine.*
A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil.
Lev. xiv. 10.

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithmos*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratio's of num-
bers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Mer-
chiton, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr.
Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of
artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation,
and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers
they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arith-
metically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition
and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication
and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves
an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extrac-
tion of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of
any numbers for the square root, and dissecting them for the
cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGERS. *n. f.*

Loggers is the ancient name of a play or game, which is
one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third
statute of Henry VIII. It is the time which is now called *kat-*
tledins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of
wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of
bowling.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at
loggers with them.

LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logger*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather
from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a
blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast been, Hal?

With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourcore
hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other
peoples fires. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS*. } To scuffle; to fight without wca-
To go to *LOGGERHEADS*. } pons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *logger-*
heads which should be his master.

LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid;
doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no at-
tendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]

The art of reasoning.
Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after
truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,

And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call
his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one
man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gag'd and bound,

There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*.

The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as be-
ing too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would
hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in
giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since
it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a
clear and *logical* head. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 291.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of
logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?

From hence I *logically* gather, *Prior.*

The woman cannot live with either.

LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logos*, Latin.] A teacher
or professor of *logick*; a man versed in *logick*.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well *logis-*
ment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from
all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke, *Dunciad, b. iv.*

Came whip and spur. *A logician*

LOL

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an excep-
tion. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of
them *loicians*; accordingly they have given method, and
shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry
logs.

For your fake

Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a
contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with
distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a
meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Hewel.*

LO'GWOOD. *n. f.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought
to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart
only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and
remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It
grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so
plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has
been long known by the dyers, and was but lately intro-
duced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astrin-
gent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* wa-
ter. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'OCK. *n. f.*

Loock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines
which are now commonly called Eclegmas, lambatives, or
linctus.

Loocks and pediculs were prescribed, and venesection re-
peated. *Wise's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*lōyn*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

2. Loin; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,

Blanket my loins. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!

Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Virgin mother, hail!

High in the love of heav'n! yet from my loins

Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the son

Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

A multitude I like which the populous north

Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass

Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons

Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loiter*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend
time carelessly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take
soldiers up in the counties. *Shakespeare.*

When this long delay?

You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters*
it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we
have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of
the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy
wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish
and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,

And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tusser's Hush.*

The poor, by idleness or untruthfulness, are riotous spenders,
vagabonds, and *loiters*.

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*? *Hayward.*

Though my eyes clos'd, my aims have still been open'd,
To search if thou wert come.

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful
industry, that we live not like idle *loiters* and truants. *Mare.*

Ever listless *loiters*, that attend

No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known.
Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lillard*, a
name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom
lawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and
pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,

But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Cloze by a softly murr'ring stream,

To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron steeds, *Hudibras, p. i.*

And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds, *Dryden.*

Void of care he *lolls* lupine in state,

And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryden's Pers.*

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,

We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

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